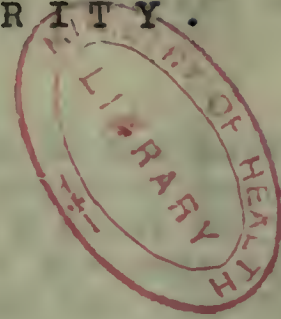


PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Portsmouth

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the Port Sanitary Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1937.

The total number of foreign and coastwise ships entering the port last year shows a slight increase as compared with the previous year.

One case of infectious disease was reported in the area during the year.

I desire to express my thanks to the King's Harbour Master and to H.M. Collector of Customs and staff for their cordial co-operation and valuable assistance during the year.

It is again my pleasure to record my appreciation of the excellent service readily and willingly given to me by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

To the Chairman and Members of the Portsmouth Port Sanitary Authority my thanks are due for their unfailing sympathy and support in all matters relating to Port Sanitation throughout the year.

JURISDICTION OF THE PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority are as follows:-

"So much of the Port of Portsmouth as lies to the east of a line drawn due south from the most southerly point of the pier of the L. & S.W. Railway Co. at Stokes Bay to a point 50° 45'N. Lat.; to the west of a line drawn due south to the same parallel of latitude from the south-eastern extremity of the common boundary of the Parishes of Havant and Warblington; and to the north of a line drawn due west along the same parallel of latitude from the point at which the line lastly hereinbefore mentioned meets the said parallel to the point secondly hereinbefore mentioned;

Together with the waters of the said Port of Portsmouth within such limits, and the place which may from time to time be appointed for the Customs Boarding Station for such part of the said Port, and the place which may from time to time be appointed for the mooring and anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port, under any Regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the Authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the place which may from time to time be appointed, with Our Consent, for the mooring or anchoring of any floating hospital provided by the said Sanitary Authority; and, for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which, in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither, together with the docks, quays, wharves, rivers, creeks, streams, channels, roads, bays, and harbours within the aforesaid limits."

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR, 1937.

TABLE A.

Number		Tnge.	No. Inspected		No. of vessels found defective	No. of vessels on which defects were re- medied.	No. of vessels with in- fectious Diseases.
			by M.O.H.	by P.S.I.			
Foreign	Steamers	79	33,314	-	42	12	Nil
	Motors	57	8,014		34	4	
	Sailing	2	1,494		2	-	
Total Foreign		138	42,822	-	78	16	"
C. Wise	Steamers	571	250,472		62	5	"
	Motors	232	36,850	-	37	4	
	Sailing	6	445		4	-	
Total C. Wise		809	287,767		103	9	"
Total For. & C. Wise		947	330,589	-	181	25	"

11. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

There was no passenger traffic with foreign ports during the year.

CARGO TRAFFIC. The principal imports were coal, timber, cement, stone, oil, chiefly from St. Malo, Antwerp, Trangsund, Guernsey, Roscoff, Ostend, Rotterdam, Wassa, Randers, Baltic, Gulf of Riga, etc.

111. SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

The water used in the docks is supplied by the Portsmouth Water Company. Vessels in dock are supplied from hydrants from the same source. There are two water boats, "Fenna" and "Irishman", in use. These are both in good sanitary condition and are periodically inspected.

With regard to the supply of drinking water to ships arriving at and leaving the port, the following precautions are taken before water is supplied:

When the water is turned on it is allowed to run through the hydrants for a while and then the hose is connected and the water allowed to run through the hose in the same way. When the quantity of water needed has been supplied the hose is disconnected, the water allowed to run through and the hose replaced in the store where it is locked up safely. The hydrants are locked and covered up also and the area in the immediate vicinity of the hydrants and hose pipes is kept scrupulously clean by washing down.

IV. PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.

Declarations of Health, which must be filled in and signed by the Master of every ship arriving from a foreign port are obtained -

- (a) in respect of vessels from non-infected ports, by the Customs Officer, who forwards them to the Port Medical Officer.
- (b) in respect of vessels from infected ports by the Port Medical Officer. Vessels are visited in dock by the Port Sanitary Inspector as soon as possible after docking.

2. Telegraphic Address.

To avoid delay in notifying inward vessels requiring special attention, the telegraphic address "Portelth," suggested by the Ministry of Health, has been adopted by the Port Sanitary Authority.

3. Mooring Stations.

Under Article 10 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, the following mooring stations have been established, with the concurrence of the King's Harbour Master and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, viz. -

(a) Outer Mooring Station.

An area about half a mile north-west of Mother of Bank Spit.

(b) Inner Mooring Station.

The upper reaches of Portsmouth Harbour.

This agreement is subject to the following understandings:-

(1) That the mooring place referred to at (a) above is for ships with cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox on board, and that at (b) for all other unhealthy ships not within a standing exemption.

(2) That a standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary Authority in respect of any ship which -

(i) has called at a Port or seaboard included in the weekly return of infected or suspected ports or seabords, but reports "all well" during the voyage or arrives with no sickness on board, unless a written notice to the contrary has been delivered to the Customs Officer by or on behalf of the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary Authority.

(ii) has on board a case of minor infectious disorder, namely, chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, malaria, dysentery, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps or cerebro-spinal fever.

(3) That when necessary the Port Sanitary Authority will convey the Customs Officers to the mooring place referred to as (a) above, free of expense to the Crown.

4. Arrangements for dealing with cases of Infectious Diseases, etc.

Cases of dangerous infectious disease are removed to the smallpox hospital at Elson.

All other cases of infectious disease are removed to the City Infectious Diseases Hospital by means of the Corporation Motor Ambulance Service.

Contacts of Infectious Diseases Cases.

(a) Living in the City. If not removed to hospital they are kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector.

(b) Proceeding to an Address outside the City. The Medical Officer of Health of the place of destination is advised.

A consulting room and waiting room are available at the docks for medical examination.

Personnel and clothing are disinfected at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Provision can be made for the temporary accommodation of persons who may have to be detained pending further examination.

Bacteriological and pathological examination of rats is carried out by the Pathologist of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

Arrangements are made at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases among sailors.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Scarlet fever.	-	1	1	0.2

